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MORPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANTS (CHART)

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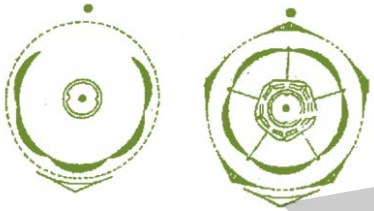
	Malvaceae	Asteraceae or Compositae	Gramineae or Poaceae
Floral formula	$Br\oplus\delta Epi_{3-7}K_{(5)}\overset{\frown}{C_5}\overset{\frown}{A}_{(\infty)}\underline{G}_{(5-\infty)}$	$Br\%\ \varphi K_pA_0\bar{G}_{(2)} \rightarrow$ Ray floret $Br\oplus\delta K_p\overset{\frown}{C}_{(5)}\overset{\frown}{A}_{(5)}\bar{G}_{(2)} \rightarrow$ Disc floret $Br\%K_pC_{(5)}A_0G_0 \rightarrow$ Neuter floret	$Br\%\ \delta P_2A_3\ \underline{G}_1$
Floral diagram			
Class	Dicotyledonae	Dicotyledonae	Monocotyledonae
	Pentamerous flower	Pentamerous flower	Trimerous flower
Special characters	◆ Inflorescence cymose or solitary terminal or solitary axillary ◆ Epicalyx present ◆ Fibre family ◆ Monoadelphous stamens ◆ Staminal tube present ◆ Kidney shaped anther ◆ Twisted aestivation in petals ◆ Stamens indefinite, epipetalous ◆ Monothecous anther ◆ Axile placentation ◆ Ovary and styles are fused, stigma remain free ◆ Fruit capsule eg. Cotton and Lady finger.	◆ Capitulum inflorescence ◆ Largest dicot family ◆ Most advanced dicot family ◆ Persistant calyx - Pappus **Note :** Modified calyx is called pappus. ◆ Syngenesious stamen ◆ Inferior ovary ◆ Basal placentation, ◆ Fruit - Cypsela (In Cypsela fruit Pericarp and seed coat free from each other & pappus is present).	◆ Inflorescence - Spike of spikelets eg. Wheat **Note :** Spadix eg. Maize ◆ Culm stem ◆ Sheathing leaf base ◆ Feathery stigma ◆ Versatile stamens ◆ Placentation basal ◆ Fruit Caryopsis (Pericarp is fused with seed coat) ◆ Parallel venation ◆ Presence of lodicules. Reduced membrous tepals are called lodicules. ◆ Economically most important family.
Example	Chinarose (*Hibiscus*) Cotton Ladyfinger (Okra) Holly hock, Mallow	Sun flower (*Helianthus annuus*) Marigold (Tagetes) *Chrysanthemum* *Parthenium* Dahlia, Daisy *Taraxacum*	Wheat, Maize, Rice, Barley, Sugarcane, Bamboo, Grass, *Sorghum* (Millet), *Pennisetum* (Pearl millet)

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